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CORRESPONDENCE

een Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun.

ALHOUN TO GEN. JACKSON.—CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST PAPER.]

ext allegation requires much more attention, "Indeed, my own views on the subject had ne a material change after the cabinet had nvened. Mr. Calhoun made some allusion to that Gen. Jackson had written to the Presi- ho had forgotten that he had received such a but said if he had received such a one, he nd it, and went directly to his cabinet, and it out. In it Gen. Jackson approves of the nation of the Government to break up Ame- d and Galveztown; and gave it also as his o- hat Florida ought to be taken by the United He added, it might be a delicate matter for ecutive to decide, but if the President approv- he had only to give a hint to some confiden- mber of Congress, say Johnny Ray, and he do it, and take the responsibility on himself. the President if the letter had been answer- replied no; for he had no recollection of re- it. I then said that I had no doubt that Gen. n, in taking Pensacola, believed he was hat the Executive wished. After that letter oduced, unanswered, I should have opposed ction of punishment on Gen. Jackson, who nsidered the silence of the President as a ta- sent; yet it was after the letter was produced d, that Mr. Calhoun made the proposition to inet for punishing the General." Again: "I know that I ever hinted at the letter to the ent, yet that letter had a most important bear- the deliberations of the cabinet, at least in my and possibly on the minds of Mr. Adams and esident, but neither expressed any opinion on ject. It seems it had none on the mind of lhoun, for it made no change in his conduct." ill be no easy matter for Mr. Crawford to re- e the statement which he has thus circumstan- made, with his conduct in relation to the Semi- ffair, from the time of the decision of the cabi- the subject ceased to be agitated.

w will he, in the first instance, reconcile it with dgefield statement, of which Mr. McDuffie's gives an account? The contrast between that e present is most striking; to illustrate which, give an extract from Mr. McDuffie's letter.— cDuffie's letter says, that, "he,") Mr. Craw- stated that you" (Mr. Calhoun) "had been in of an inquiry into the conduct of General Jack- nd that he was the only member of the cabinet ncurred with you. He spoke in strong terms pprobation of the course pursued by General on, not only in his military proceedings, but in turely bringing the grounds of his defence be- e country, and forestalling public opinion; thus ating the administration. On this point, he re- d, that, if the administration could not give di- n to public opinion, but permitted a military r, who had violated his orders, to anticipate they had no business to be at Washington, and tter return home." Such was the language held, and such his tone of feeling at that time. ear not one word of the letter which makes so icuous a figure in his present statement; not ord of the change it effected in his mind in re- to your conduct; not a word of his taking a different from me: but, on the contrary, he ated, directly, that he concurred with me in g an inquiry, and indicated no difference on *ther point; and so far from exempting* you from arge of breach of orders, as he now attempts to asserted, positively, that you had violated your s. Shall we find the explanation of the contrast two statements in the difference of his motives and now? Is his motive now to injure me, and then to attack another member of the adminis- n? Or must it be attributed, as the more chari- interpretation, to the decay of memory? What- may be the true explanation, all will agree that tement, when events were fresh in the memory, be trusted in preference to one made twelve after the transaction, particularly if the former rds with after events, and the latter does not, as case in this instance. At the next session of ress, your conduct in the Seminole war was se- y attacked in both branches of the Legislature. us see if the course pursued by Mr. Crawford and ersonal and confidential friends can be reconcil- o the statement which he now gives of his course e cabinet. Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, now no more, hen a prominent member of the House of Rep- ntatives. He was the particular, personal, and idential friend of Mr. Crawford, his near neigh- and formerly a law student under him. What did he take? He led the attack; he moved the uiries against you; he accused you expressly of violation of your orders, and sustained the ac tion with all his powers.* All this accords with Crawford's statement and his course at the time; how can it be reconciled to his present statement? could he, on any principle of justice, stand by hear you thus falsely accused, in the face of the ld, when he, according to his showing now, knew it was all false? And how can he reconcile his nce then, when you stood so much in need of his stance, with his disclosures now, when the agita- has long since passed away, and his aid no lon- required? But let us turn to the other branch he Legislature, and see whether any occurrence e can explain this apparent mystery. General ock, of Pennsylvania, the particular friend of Mr. wford, and in the habit of constant intercourse h him, was the chairman of the committee in that y to whom the part of the message which related he Seminole war was referred. Mr. Forsyth, then now a Senator from Georgia, and who now acts rominent part in the transaction which has given to the present correspondence, was also a mem- , and was then, as he is now, an intimate, person- and political friend of Mr. Crawford. With two h able and influential friends on the committee, had the most favorable opportunity that could be red to do you justice. According to his own ement, he felt no obligation to observe silence in tion to the proceedings of the cabinet. Why, n, did he not interpose with his friends on the mmittee to do you justice? That he did not, I ed not offer you arguments to prove. The report he committee is sufficient testimony. Should he that he was restrained by feelings of delicacy n interfering with his friends on the committee, w will he reconcile, on the principles of justice d honor, his silence after the report so severely iling your motives and conduct was made, when, mitting his present statement, it was completely his power to shield you from censure?

But why should I waste time and words to prove t Mr. Crawford's whole course is in direct con- ct with his present statement of the proceedings the cabinet, when there remains an objection that annot be surmounted? The statement is entirely bstitute of foundation. It is not true. Strange as may appear, after an account so minute and cir- mstantial, no such letter as he refers to was ever fore the cabinet, or alluded to in its deliberations. y memory is distinct and clear, and is confirmed by e no less distinct recollection of Mr. Monroe and r. Wirt, as will fully appear by copies of their state- ents, herewith enclosed. Feelings of delicacy, owing out of the political relation of Mr. Adams ed Mr. Crowninshield, the other members of the then administration, both towards you and myself, have restrained me from applying for their statements, but I have not the least apprehension that they would vary from Mr. Monroe's or Mr. Wirt's.*

Comment is useless, I will not attempt to explain so gross a misstatement of the proceedings of the cabinet, but will leave it to those friends of Mr. Crawford who have placed him in this dilemma to determine whether his false statement is to be attributed to an entire decay of memory, or to some other cause; and if the former, to exempt themselves from the responsibility of thus cruelly exposing a weakness which it was their duty to conceal.

It now becomes necessary to say something of your letter of the 6th January, to which Mr. Crawford has given, in his statement, so much prominence. My recollection in relation to it accords with Mr. Monroe's statement. I came into his room when he had apparently just received the letter. He was indisposed at the time. I think he opened the letter in my presence, and, finding that it was from you, he gave me the letter to read. I cast my eyes over it, and remarked that it related to the Seminole affair, and would require his attention, or something to that effect. I thought no more of it. Long after, I think it was at the commencement of the next session of Congress, I heard some allusion which brought the letter to my recollection. It was from a quarter which induced me to believe that it came from Mr. Crawford. I called and mentioned it to Mr. Monroe, and found that he had entirely forgotten the letter. After searching some time, he found it among other some papers, and read it, as he told me, for the first time.

Having stated these facts, I should be wanting in candor were I not also to state, that, if the facts had been otherwise: had Mr. Monroe read your letter, and intentionally omitted to answer it, and had it been brought, before the cabinet, in my opinion it would not have had the least influence on its deliberation. The letter was not received till several weeks after the orders to you were issued, and could not, therefore, as you know, have had any influence in drawing them up; and such I conceive was your opinion, as I do not find any allusion to the letter in your public or private correspondence at the time, which would not have been the case had it, in your opinion, formed a part of your justification. You rested your defence on what I conceive to be much more elevated ground—on the true construction, as you supposed, of your orders, and the necessity of the measures which you adopted to terminate the war, and not on any supposed secret wish of the Executive, in opposition to the public orders under which you acted. Mr. Crawford, in placing your justification now on such grounds, not only exposes your motives to be questioned, but, as far as his acts can, greatly weakens your defence.

On a review of this subject, it is impossible not to be struck with the time and mode of bringing on this correspondence. It is now twelve years since the termination of the Seminole war. Few events in our history have caused so much excitement, or been so fully discussed, both in and out of Congress. During s greater part of this long period, Mr. Crawford was a prominent actor on the public stage, seeing and hearing all that occurred, and without restraint, according to his own statement, to disclose freely all he knew; yet not a word is uttered by him in your behalf: but now, when you have triumphed over all difficulties, when you no longer require defence, he, for the first time, breaks silence, not to defend you, but to accuse one who gave you every support in your hour of trial in his power, when you were fiercely attacked, if not by Mr. Crawford himself, at least by some of his most confidential and influential friends. Nor is the manner less remarkable than the time.—Mr. Forsyth, a Senator from Georgia, here in his place, writes to Mr. Crawford, his letter covering certain enclosures, and referring to certain correspondence and conversations in relation to my conduct in the cabinet deliberation on the Seminole question. Mr. Crawford answers, correcting the statements alluded to in some instances, and confirming and amplifying in others; which answer he authorizes Mr Forsyth to show me, if he pleased. Of all this, Mr. Forsyth gives me not the slightest intimation, though in the habit of almost daily intercourse in the Senate; and instead of showing me Mr. Crawford's letter, as he was authorized to do, I hear of it for the first time, by having a copy put into my hand under cover of your letter of the 13th instant—a copy with important blanks, and unaccompanied with Mr. Forsyth's letter, with its enclosures, to which Mr. Crawford's is in answer.

Why is this so? Why did not Mr. Forsyth himself show me the letter—the original letter? By what authority did he place a copy in your hands? None is given by the writer. Why is your name interposed? Was it to bring me into conflict with the President of the United States? If the object of the correspondence between Mr. Crawford and Mr. Forsyth to impeach my conduct, as it would seem to be, by what rule of justice am I deprived of evidence material to my defence, and which is in the hands of my accusers—of a copy of Mr. Forsyth's letter, with the enclosures; of a statement of the conversation and correspondence of the two individuals whose names are in blank in the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter furnished me? Why not inform me who they are?—Their testimony might be highly important, and even their *names alone* might throw much light on this mysterious affair.

I must be frank. I feel that I am deprived of important rights by the interposition of your name, of which I have just cause to complain. It deprives me of important advantages, which would otherwise belong to my position. By the interposition of your name, the communication which would exist between Mr. Forsyth and myself, had he placed Mr. Crawford's letter in my hands, as he was authorized to do, is prevented, and I am thus deprived of the right which would have belonged to me, in that case, and which he could not in justice withhold, of being placed in possession of all the material facts and circumstances connected with this affair. In thus complaining, it is not my intention to attribute to you any design to deprive me of so important an advantage. I know the extent of your public duties, and how completely they engross your attention. They have not allowed you sufficient time for reflection in this case, of which evidence is afforded by the ground that you assume, in placing the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter in my hand, which you state was submitted by his authority. I do not so understand him; the authority was, as I conceive, to Mr. Forsyth, and not to yourself, and applied to the original letter, and not to the copy, both of which, as I have shown, are very important in this case, and not mere matters of form. I have asked the question, Why is this affair brought up at this late period, and in this remarkable manner? It merits consideration, at least from myself. I am in the habit of speaking my sentiments and opinions freely, and I see no cause which ought to restrain me on the present occasion. I should be blind not to see that this whole affair is a political manœuvre, in which the design is that you should be the instrument, and myself the victim, but in which the real actors are carefully concealed by an artful movement. A naked copy, with the names referred to in blank, affords slender means of detection; while, on the contrary, had I been placed, as I ought to have been, in possession of all the facts which I was entitled to be, but little penetration would probably have been required to see through the whole affair. The names which are in blank might of themselves, through their political associations, point directly to the contrivers of this scheme. I wish not to be misunderstood. I have too much respect for your character to suppose you capable of participating in the slightest degree in a political intrigue. Your character is of too high and generous a cast to resort to such means, either for your own advantage or that of others. This the contrivers of the plot well knew; but they hoped through your generous attributes, through your lofty and jealous regard for your character, to excite feelings through which they expected to consummate their designs. Several indications forewarned me, long since, that a blow was meditated against me; I will not say from the quarter from which this comes; but in relation to this subject, more than two years since, I had a correspondence with the District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, on the subject of the proceedings of the cabinet on the Seminole war, which, though it did not then excite particular attention, has since, in connexion with other circumstances, served to direct my eye to what was going on.

Of Mr. Crawford I speak with pain, and only in self-defence; but, that you more fully realize the spirit which actuates him, and how little scrupulous he is of the means that he uses where I am concerned, I would refer you for illustration to facts in the possession of one who stands to you in the relation of a constitutional adviser, and who from his character is entitled to your entire confidence; I mean the Postmaster General. No one knows better than yourself how sacred the electoral college for the choice of President and Vice President should be considered in our system of government. The electors are the trustees of the high sovereign power of the people of the States, as it relates to the choice of those magistrates; and on the degree of fidelity with which the trust may be discharged depends, in a great degree, the successful operation of our system. In order to prevent, as far as practicable, political intrigue, or the operation of extraneous influence on the choice of the electoral college, it is provided that they shall meet in their respective States, and that they shall vote, throughout the Union, on the same day, and be selected within thirty-four days of the time designated for the election; thus excluding with the greatest care all other influence on the choice of the electors, except the will of their constituents; but where the object was to injure me, the sacred character of the college was an insufficient restraint. Mr. Crawford wrote to Major Barry in October, 1828, (a copy of whose letter he has furnished me at my request,) requesting him earnestly to use his influence with the electors not to vote for me as Vice President, though he could not be ignorant that I had been nominated for that office, on the preceding 8th January, when your friends nominated you, in a State convention, for the high station which you now hold, and that the electors were pledged to vote for you as President, and myself as Vice President. This is not the only instance of his interference. He pursued the same course in Tennessee and Louisiana, as I am informed on the highest authority.

At an earlier period, he resorted to means not much less objectionable to injure my standing, and to influence, as far as I was concerned, the election. I am not ignorant of his correspondence with that view, and which, I feel confident, has not escaped your observation. But I will not dwell on this disagreeable subject. I have no resentment towards Mr. Crawford. I have looked on in silence, without resorting to any means to counteract the injury which he intended me, and I now depart from the rule which I have carefully observed ever since the termination of the Presidential election in 1825, because his present attack comes through a channel, my high respect for which would not permit me to be silent. I have, however, in noticing what I could not pass over, situated as I now am, endeavored to limit myself by the line of self-defence, and if I have apparently gone beyond in making any remarks on his conduct, which his letter did not naturally suggest, my apology will be found in the necessity of showing the state of his feelings towards me, so that the motive which influenced him in the course which has caused this correspondence may be fully understood.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

To the PRESIDENT of the United States.

No. 4.—*Gen. Jackson to Mr. Calhoun.*

MAY 30, 1831.

Sir: Your communication of the 29th inst. was handed me this morning just as I was going to church, and of course was not read until I returned.

I regret to find that you have entirely mistaken my note of the 13th inst. There is no part of it which calls in question either your conduct or your motives in the case alluded to. Motives are to be inferred from actions, and judged of by our God. It had been intimated to me many years ago, that it was you, and not Mr. Crawford, who had been secretly endeavoring to destroy my reputation. These insinuations I indignantly repelled, upon the ground that you, in all your letters to me, professed to be my personal friend, and approved *entirely* my conduct in relation to the Seminole campaign. I had too exalted an opinion of your honor and frankness, to believe for one moment, that you could be capable of such deception. Under the influence of these friendly feelings, (which I always entertained for you,) when I was presented with a copy of Mr. Crawford's letter, with that frankness which ever has, and I hope ever will characterize my conduct, I considered it due to you, and the friendly relations which had always existed between us, to lay it forthwith before you, and ask if the statements contained in that letter could be true. I repeat, I had a right to believe that you were my sincere friend, and, until now, never expected to have occasion to say of you, in the language of Cæsar, *Et tu Brute?* The evidence which has brought me to this conclusion is abundantly contained in your letter now before me. In your and Mr. Crawford's dispute I have no interest whatever; but it may become necessary for me hereafter, when I shall have more leisure, and the documents at hand, to place the subject in its proper light; to notice the historical facts and references in your communication, which will give a very different view of this subject.

It is due to myself, however, to state that the knowledge of the Executive documents and orders in my possession will show conclusively that I had authority for all I did, and that your explanation of my powers, as declared to Gov. Bibb, shows your own understanding of them. Your letter to me of the 29th, handed to-day, and now before me, is the first intimation to me that *you* ever entertained any other view of them. Your conduct, words, actions, and letters, I have ever thought, show this. Understanding you now, no further communication with you on this subject is necessary.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON.

Hon. J. C. CALHOUN.

No. 5.—*Mr. Calhoun to General Jackson.*

STEAMBOAT POTOMAC, JUNE 1, 1830.

Sir: Though you intimate, in your letter of yesterday, that no further communication with me is necessary on the subject to which it refers, I feel myself impelled to notice some of your remarks, lest my silence should be construed into an acquiescence in their truth or justness. I shall be as brief as possible.

You say that I have entirely mistaken your letter of the 13th May, in supposing that it questioned either my motives or conduct. I am not aware that I have imputed to you an impeachment of my motives; but I certainly did understand that you had questioned the sincerity and frankness of my conduct; and I must add that your present letter, notwithstanding the most demonstrative proof which I had offered to the contrary, shows clearly that I understood you correctly, and of course was not, as you suppose, mistaken.

I have no doubt that there are those who, actuated by enmity to me, and not friendship to you, have in the most artful manner, for years intimated that I have been secretly endeavoring to injure you, however absurd the idea; but I must express my surprise that you should have permitted insinuations, as base as they are false, to operate on you, when every word and act of mine gave to them the lie direct. I feel conscious that I have honorably and fully performed towards you every duty that friendship imposed, and that any imputation to the contrary is wholly unmerited.

You mistake in supposing that I have any dispute with Mr. Crawford. That he bears me ill will is certain, but whatever feeling of unkindness I ever had towards him has long since passed away; so much so, that, instead of returning his attacks on me, the line of conduct which I had prescribed to myself, was, to bear patiently and silently all that he might do or say, leaving it to time and truth to vindicate my conduct. If I have apparently departed from the rule that I had prescribed in this case, it was not because there was any disposition on my part to alter the line of my conduct; but when you interposed your name, by placing in my hands a copy of his letter, addressed to Mr. Forsyth, I was compelled, by an act of yours, in order that my silence might not be interpreted into an acknowledgment of the truth of Mr. Crawford's statement, to correct his misstatements, and to expose the motives of enmity which actuated him, and which sought to use you as an instrument of its gratification.

You intimate, that, at some future time, when you may have more leisure, you will place the subject of this correspondence in a different light. I wish you to be assured, I feel every confidence, that, whenever you may be disposed to controvert the correctness of either my statement or conduct in this affair, I shall be prepared on my part to maintain the truth of the one, and frankness, honor, and patriotism of the other, throughout this whole transaction.

That you honestly thought that your orders authorized you to do what you did, I have never questioned; but that you can show by any document, public or private, that they were intended to give you the authority which you assumed, or that any such construction was placed on them, at any time, by the Administration, or myself in particular, I believe to be impossible.

You remark that my letter of the 29th inst. is the first intimation you had that I had taken a different view from yourself of your orders. That you should conceive that you had no intimation before, is to me unaccountable. I had supposed that the invitation of Mr Monroe, in his letter to you of the 20th October, 1818, with the intention that the different views taken by you and myself of the orders should be placed on the files of the department, and my letter to you of the 13th April, 1828, covering a copy of my letter to Major Lee, in which I refer to the public documents, and private correspondence between you and Mr. Monroe, as containing the views taken of your orders, and the offer which I made to present my views more fully, if not given sufficiently explicit in the documents referred to, were at least an intimation that we differed in the construction of the orders; and I feel assured that neither "my conduct, words, actions, or letters," afford the slightest proof to the contrary.

The charge which you have made against me, of secret hostility and opposition, which, if true, would so vitally affect my character for sincerity and honor, and which has caused a rupture in our long continued friendship, has no other foundation but that of a difference between us in the construction of your orders—orders issued by myself, the intention of which, I, of course, could not mistake, whatever may be their true construction in a military point of view, and the right and duty of interpreting which belonged especially to me, as the head of the War Department. The mere statement of these facts must give rise to a train of reflections, the expression of which I cannot suppress.

Your course, as I understand it, assumes for its basis, that I, who, as Secretary of War, issued the orders, have some motive to conceal my construction of them, as if I had no right to form an opinion whether the officer to whom they were given had transcended them or not, while the officer was at perfect liberty to express and maintain his construction. My right, as Secretary of War, was at least as perfect as yours, as commanding officer, to judge of the true intent and limits of your orders, and I had no more motive to conceal my construction of them than you had to conceal yours. The idea of concealment never entered my conception, and to suppose it is to suppose that I was utterly unworthy of the office which I occupied. Why should I conceal? I owed no responsibility to you; and if you were not afraid to place your construction on your orders, why should I be afraid to place mine? It was an affair of mere official duty, involving no question of private enmity or friendship, and I so treated it.

In conclusion, I must remark, that I had supposed that the want of sincerity and frankness would be the last charge that would be brought against me. Coming from a quarter from which I had reason to expect far different treatment, and destitute, as I know it to be, of the slightest foundation, it could not fail to excite feelings too warm to be expressed, with a due regard to the official relation which I bear to you.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most ob't serv't, J. C. CALHOUN.

Gen. A. JACKSON.

No. 6.—*Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Calhoun.*

GEORGETOWN, D. C., MAY 31, 1830.

SIR: Having, at the request of the President to be informed what took place in the cabinet of Mr. Monroe on the subject of the Seminole campaign, laid before him a copy, (except the omission of a name) of a letter from Mr. Crawford, which has since been communicated to you, the President has thought it just to permit me to read your answer of the 29th inst. to his letter enclosing it. Between you and the President, or between you and Mr. Crawford, or between you and the friends of Mr. Crawford, when spoken of *in general*, it is not my design to intervene. There are, however, circumstances in your letter of a personal character, that require to be placed in their true light, in justice to you and to myself. As to the first, you complain that the interposition of the name of the President deprives you of important rights; among these is enumerated "the right of being placed (by me) in possession of all the facts and circumstances connected with this affair." So far as I understand the point on which the President desired information, there is no circumstance or fact within my knowledge, that can throw any additional light upon it. There is certainly no fact or circumstance within my knowledge, directly or collaterally connected with it, that is not at your service.

If desirable to you, you shall be furnished with a copy of my letter (a copy of it is in the President's hands) referred to in Mr. C's letter to me, and with the name of the gentleman to whom it was written, known also to the President. I cannot promise a copy of the letter from Savannah, to which my first was an answer, as I am not sure that it is in being; if it is, and can be found on my return to Georgia, you can have a copy of it. Having thus offered justice according to your view of it, you will not be surprised that I should expect justice in return. Your answer to the President seems to be founded upon the presumption that there is some conspiracy secretly at work to do injury to your character, and to destroy your political consequence. With this presumption I have no concern; but the circumstances under which my name is introduced by you render it proper that I should be distinctly informed if this charge of conspiracy against you is intended to apply to me.

In justice to Mr. C, and for his use, I shall apply to the President for a copy of your letter of the 29th inst. If you have any objection, you will state it. I shall take it for granted that you acquiesce, unless otherwise informed. I am, sir, your ob't serv't,

JOHN FORSYTH.

The Hon. J. C. CALHOUN.

No. 7.—*Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Forsyth.*

STEAMBOAT POTOMAC, 1st JUNE, 1830.

SIR: I have just received your letter of the 31st ult. which was handed me by Mr. Archer. It gives me the first intimation that I have had, that the President applied to you to obtain information of what took place in the cabinet of Mr. Monroe on the subject of the Seminole campaign; and, of course, as I suppose, that you were acting for him, and not for yourself, in your correspondence with Mr. Crawford. Neither the copy of his letter to you, placed in my hands by the President, nor his note covering the copy, gave me the slightest intimation of this fact; but on the contrary, I had a right to presume, from Mr. Crawford giving you authority to shew me his letter, if you pleased, that the correspondence originated with yourself, and was under your entire control, and not, as I now infer, "at the request of the President, and for his use." The view in which I regarded the correspondence, and which I was justified to do, judging by the facts before me, fully explains my remarks in my letter to the President, as far as you were concerned with them.

In the direction which this affair has taken, it is not for me to determine whether you ought to furnish me any information, or what it ought to be. Had I supposed that, under the circumstances in which I was placed, such a right belonged to me, I would have claimed it previously to my answer to the President's letter, so as to have had the advantage, before I made my reply, of whatever light might be furnished from the sources I therein indicated. That there are those who intend that this affair shall operate against me politically, by causing a rupture between myself and the President, and thereby affect, if possible, my standing with the nation, I cannot doubt, for reasons which I have stated in my answer to the President; but I must be permitted to express my surprise that you should suppose that my remarks comprehended you, when they expressly referred to those whose names did not appear in the transaction, and consequently excluded you.

My answer to the President is his property, and not mine; and consequently it belongs to him, and not to me, to determine to whom he shall, or shall not, give copies. I am, respectfully, &c. &c. &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

HON. JOHN FORSYTH.

No. 8.—*Mr. Calhoun to Gen. Jackson.*

PENDLETON, June 22, 1830.

SIR: I embrace the first leisure moment since my return home, to enclose to you a copy of a letter from Mr. Forsyth, the original of which was handed to me on my passage from Washington to Norfolk, on board the steamboat, and also a copy of my answer.

You will learn, by a perusal of Mr. Forsyth's letter, that it refers to the correspondence between us, and that it places the subject of that correspondence in a light in some respects different from what I had previously regarded it. I had supposed, from the complexion of your letters to me, that the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Forsyth had been placed by the latter in your hands, without any previous act or agency on your part; but, by Mr. Forsyth's letter to me, I am informed that such is not the fact. It seems that he acted as your agent in the affair. He states that you applied to him to be informed of what took place in the Cabinet of Mr. Monroe on the subject of the Seminole campaign; and I infer, as the information could be obtained only from some one of the members of the Cabinet, and as Mr. Forsyth was not one, and, as far as I am informed, not particularly intimate with any of its members, except Mr. Crawford, that the object of your request was to obtain the information through Mr. Forsyth from Mr. Crawford, and that, consequently, in writing to him, and in placing the copy of his letter in your hands, he can be regarded in no other light but that of your agent.

Under this new aspect of this affair, I conceive that I have the right to claim of you to be put in possession of all the additional information, which I might fairly have demanded of Mr. Forsyth, had the correspondence been originally between him and myself, on the supposition on which I acted previously to the receipt of his letter. He avows himself ready, if desired by me, to furnish me with the additional information; but a sense of propriety would not permit me to make the request of him. Considered as *your agent* in this affair, it is not *for me* to make the request of information *of him*. What additional information I conceive myself to be entitled to, my letter to you of the 29th May, will sufficiently indicate. A part of the information, it seems from Mr. Forsyth's letter, is already in your possession, and there can be no doubt but the whole would be furnished at your request.

I make this application solely from the desire of obtaining the means of enabling me to unravel this mysterious affair. Facts and circumstances, light of themselves, may, when viewed in connexion, afford important light as to the origin and object of what I firmly believe to be a base political intrigue, got up by those who regard your reputation and the public interest much less than their own personal advancement.

I must remark, in conclusion, that the letter of Mr. Forsyth affords to my mind conclusive proof that the intimations to my prejudice, to which you refer in your letter of the 30th ultimo, and which you seem to think made no impression on your mind, have not been without their intended effect. On no other supposition can I explain the fact, that, without giving me any intimation of the step, you should apply for information, as to my course in the cabinet, to one whom you knew to be hostile to me as Mr. Crawford is, and who could not, as you know, make the disclosure consistently with the principles of honor and fidelity, when my previous correspondence with you ought to have satisfied you that I was prepared to give you, frankly and fully, any information which you might desire, in relation to my course on the occasion. J. C. CALHOUN.

To President JACKSON.

No. 9.—*General Jackson to Mr. Forsyth.*

WASHINGTON, JUNE 7, 1830.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 2d instant, enclosing a copy of your letter to Mr. Calhoun of the 31st ultimo, and his reply thereto, all which I have duly noted.

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*See my letter to Mr. Monroe and Mr. Wirt, and their answers; also, letter to Mr. Adams, and his answer, written since the date of this letter. Mr. Crowninshield, the other member of the cabinet, was absent: see his letter. See appendix, J, K, L, M, N, O, P.

*See Appendix H—letters from Hon. R. Garnett.

You have requested a copy of Mr. Calhoun's letter to me of the 29th of May, for the purpose of its being shown to Mr. Crawford. Mr. Calhoun, in his reply to you, does not consent, nor yet object, to your being furnished with a copy, but refers the matter to my discretion.

A copy of the original letter of Mr. Crawford to you having been submitted to me, it occurred as being proper and correct that you should be apprised of Mr. Calhoun's answer, and therefore it was shown to you. I cannot, on reflection, perceive any impropriety in now according to you the request you have made, particularly as, on your referring this matter to Mr. Calhoun, he does not object. I accordingly send it, with this injunction, that it be used for no other purpose but the one you have stated, to be shown to Mr. Crawford.

In the letter which you have addressed to Mr. Calhoun, you state as follows, to wit: "Having, at the request of the President to be informed what took place in the Cabinet of Mr. Monroe on the subject of the Seminole campaign, laid before him a copy (except the omission of a name) of a letter from Mr. Crawford," &c. &c. This is construed by Mr. Calhoun into a declaration that I requested you to furnish me with the information. I am satisfied it was not by you so intended, and I would be glad you would so explain it to him. I never conversed with you upon this subject previous to the time when you sent me Mr. Crawford's letter. The facts are these. I had been informed that Mr. Crawford had made a statement concerning this business, which had come to the knowledge of Col. James A. Hamilton, of New York. On meeting with Col. Hamilton, I inquired of him, and received for answer that he had, but remarked that he did not think it proper to communicate without the consent of the writer. I answered, that being informed that the Marshal of this District had, to a friend of mine, made a similar statement to that said to have been made by Mr. Crawford, I would be glad to see Mr. Crawford's statement, and desired he would write and obtain his consent. My reasons were, that I had, from the uniform friendly professions of Mr. Calhoun, always believed him my friend in all this Seminole business; and I had a desire to know if in this I had been mistaken, and whether it was *possible* for Mr. Calhoun to have acted with such insincerity and duplicity towards me.

I have enclosed Mr. Calhoun a copy of this letter:

And am, sir, with respectful regard,

Your most obedient servent,

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, Senator in Congress.

No. 9.—(Continued.) Mr. Forsyth to Gen. Jackson.

AUGUSTA, June 17th, 1830.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 7th inst., and the copy papers enclosed with it. The papers will be shown to Mr. Crawford, and no other use made of them by me.

I did not intend to convey to Mr. Calhoun the idea that any personal communication ever took place between us, prior to the date of Mr. Crawford's letter, relative to the occurrences in Mr. Monroe's Cabinet on the question of the Seminole war. What I intended he should know, and I suppose will now understand, if I have inadvertently misled him, is, that I did not volunteer to procure the information contained in Mr. Crawford's letter, but that it was obtained for your use in compliance with your request. Major Hamilton requested me, in your name, to give to you what I had previously given to him—Mr. Crawford's account of the transaction. With this request I complied, after having first obtained Mr. Crawford's consent, and received from him his correction of a mistake I had made in repeating his verbal statement.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN FORSYTH.

Gen. A. JACKSON.

AUGUSTA, JUNE 17, 1830.

SIR: Gen. Jackson having sent to you a copy of his letter to me of the 8th instant, it is proper that you should see the answer to it; you will find a copy on the opposite page. I am, sir, with respect,

JOHN FORSYTH.

Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN.

No. 9.–(Continued.) General Jackson to Mr. Calhoun.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 7, 1830.

SIR: On the 5th inst. I received a letter from Mr. Forsyth, of the Senate, requesting a copy of your letter to me of the 29th of May last. I have not been able to perceive any objections to comply with his request. A copy of my letter to him on this subject, I have thought it proper, should be sent to you; it is therefore enclosed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon J. C. CALHOUN, Vice President of the U. S.

No. 10. General Jackson to Mr. Calhoun.

HERMITAGE, JUNE 19,* 1830.

SIR: Your letter of the 22d June last has just been received, via Washington city. I regret that mine to you of the 7th May, covering a copy of one to Mr. Forsyth from me of same date, had not reached you, as it would have prevented you from falling into the gross errors you have, from the unfounded inferences you have drawn from Mr. Forsyth's letter to me, and would have informed you that I had no conversation or communication with Mr. Forsyth on the subject alluded, before the receipt of the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter, which I so promptly laid before you.—To correct the errors into which the inferences you have drawn from Mr. Forsyth's letter have led you, I herewith again enclose you a copy of my letter to Mr. Forsyth of the 7th of May, and his answer thereto of the 17th June last, which I received on the 8th inst. and I have to regret that any interruption of the mail prevented your receipt of mine of the 7th of May, which was mailed the same time mine to Mr. Forsyth was.

Mr. Forsyth having promised, in his letter to me of the 17th June, that he would explain, and by letter correct you in the unjust and unfounded inferences which you had drawn from this letter; and I must add here, for your information, that, if I understood your other allusions, they are as equally unfounded. I have never heard even intimated, except in your letter, that the individual to whom I suppose you allude, had the slightest knowledge on the subject, or the most remote agency in the matter. In conclusion, I repeat, I have always met the intimations of your having made before the cabinet, in secret council, against me, injurious movements, with flat and positive denial, and brought into view, by way of rebutter, your uniform and full approval of my whole conduct on the Seminole campaign, so far as I, or any of my friends, had heard you on the subject; and the high character you sustained for fair, open, and honorable conduct in all things, was entirely opposed to the secret, uncandid, and unmanly course ascribed to you by those intimations, and I banished from my mind what I conceived to be unjust imputations upon your honor, by ascribing duplicity to you, and never, until after the intimations were communicated to me of the suggestions of the Marshal, as stated in my letter to Mr. Forsyth (a copy of which was enclosed to you.) It was then that I had a desire to see the statement said to have been made by Mr. Crawford; and, when information [informed] by Col. Hamilton, that such statements had been seen in writing, that I made the request to see it, with the object of laying it before you, which I then supposed would meet your prompt and positive negative. But I regret that instead of a negative, which I had a right to expect, I had the poignant mortification to see in your letter an admission of its truth. Understanding the matter now, I feel no interest in this altercation, and leave you and Mr. Crawford, and all concerned, to settle the affair in your own way, and now I close this correspondence for ever. I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON.

Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, Vice Pres't U. S.

No. 11.—*Mr. Calhoun to Gen. Jackson.*

FORT HILL, 25th Aug. 1830.

SIR: I received on the 6th inst. your letter dated the 19th June, but which, I suppose, was intended for the 19th July, with its enclosures. On the 24th of June I received the note of Mr. Forsyth, covering a copy of his letter to you of the 17th same month; but, owing to some delay in the conveyance, for which I am unable to account, I did not receive your letter, of the 7th of June, covering a copy of your letter to Mr. Forsyth till the 14th July.

You regret that I did not receive your letter of the 7th June before I wrote mine of the 28th of the same month, on the ground to use your own language, that it would have prevented me "from falling into the gross errors you have, from the unfounded inferences you have drawn from Mr. Forsyth's letter to me." You cannot more sincerely regret than I do that any delay in the mail deprived me of the advantage of the statement in your letter to Mr. Forsyth, seeing that you deemed it material to a correct understanding of the facts; but I must say, after a careful perusal of your letter to him, as well as yours to myself, I am utterly at a loss to perceive the "gross errors" of which you accused me. As far as I can understand you, they seem to consist in the supposition that I inferred from Mr. Forsyth's letter, that you applied to him personally to obtain the information from Mr. Crawford, of what took place in the cabinet on the Seminole question; whereas, in fact, you applied not to him, but to Mr. James Hamilton, of New York; and that it was he, and not you, who applied to Mr. Forsyth to obtain the information. If there be a difference in principle between the two statements, I can only say that I am not responsible for it. The charge of "error" ought to be made against Mr. Forsyth, and not me. His words are: "Having, at the request of the President to be informed what took place in the cabinet of Mr. Monroe on the subject of the Seminole campaign, laid before him a copy (except the omission of a name,) of a letter from Mr. Crawford, which has been since communicated to you," &c. &c. Now, sir, if I had inferred from these words, as you suppose I did, that you had personally applied to Mr. Forsyth to obtain the information for you, I would have done no more than what I fairly might, without the imputation of "gross errors." But I made no such inference; on the contrary, I have used almost the very words of Mr. Forsyth. My language is: "I had supposed, from the complexion of your letters to me, that the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Forsyth had been placed by the latter in your hands, without any previous act or agency on your part; but, by Mr. Forsyth's letter to me, I am informed that such is not the fact. It seems that he acted as your agent in this affair. He states that you applied to him to be informed of what took place in the cabinet of Mr. Monroe on the subject of the Seminole campaign." In my letter to Mr. Forsyth, I use almost verbatim the same language. As fas as I am capable of understanding the force of words, my language does not vary in the smallest degree, in its sense, from that used by Mr. Forsyth, in his letter to me, and most certainly does not more strongly imply than his does that you applied to him personally for the information. But, suppose I had fallen into the "gross errors" of inferring from Mr. Forsyth's letter that you had personally applied to him, when, in fact, it was not you, but your agent, James Hamilton, of New York, who applied for you, in your name, as Mr. Forsyth informed you in his letter of 17th June, it requires more penetration than I possess to discover how the difference can, in the slightest degree, affect the only material question, whether he acted as a mere volunteer or as your agent. Mr. Forsyth himself decides this question. He tells you expressly, that he did not act as a volunteer, and it is on the ground that he acted for you, and not for himself, that I claimed of you to be put in possession of certain facts connected with the subject of our correspondence, which were in the possession of Mr. Forsyth, and which I deemed important to the full developement of this affair; but, instead of complying with so reasonable a request, you reply, not by denying the justice of the request, nor that he acted for you and not for himself, but by accusing me of "gross errors;" an assumption on your part at once gratuitous and immaterial, that I had inferred that you had applied to Mr. Forsyth personally, when, in fact, the application had been made for you, in your own name, by Mr. Hamilton. I must say, that I cannot see in your statement the least excuse for withholding from me the information requested; and I am constrained to add, that I have looked in vain on the course which you have pursued for the evidence of that frankness which you assured me, in submitting the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter to me, has ever characterized your conduct towards those with whom you had been in habits of friendship. As connected with this point, let me call your attention to a fact which has not been explained, though in my opinion it ought to be. It now appears, that when Mr. Forsyth placed the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter in your hands, he also placed with it a copy of his letter referred to by Mr. Crawford. Why was it that a copy of this letter of Mr. Forsyth did not accompany Mr. Crawford's, when you placed a copy of the latter in my hands? Calling upon me in the spirit of frankness and friendship, as you informed me you did, I had a right to infer that every document connected with the charge, and in your possession, calculated to afford light, would be placed in my possession; and such, in fact, was my impression, but which I now find to be erroneous. It is with regret that I feel myself bound to state, that Mr. Forsyth's letter, with the subsequent correspondence, has given an aspect to the affair very different from what I received from your first letter.

You have stated some suggestions of the Marshal of the District, which were communicated to you, as the reason why you have agitated this old affair at this time. You have not stated what they were, *to whom made* or by *whom communicated*, which, of course, leaves me in the dark as to their nature or character. But whatever they may be, the course you adopted, considering the friendly relation which I had reason to suppose existed between us, is well calculated to excite surprise. Instead of applying to the Marshal, in order to ascertain what he did say, and from whom he derived his information, and then submitting his statement to me, which course friendship, and the high opinion which you say you entertained for my character "for fair, open, and honorable conduct in all things," manifestly dictated, you applied for information, as to my conduct, to the man who you knew felt towards me the strongest enmity. I wish not to be understood that you had mere general information of his ill-will towards me—your information was of the most specific character, and was of such a nature as ought to have made you distrust any statement of his, calculated to affect my reputation.

Knowing the political machinations that were carrying on against me, and wishing to place me on my guard, a friend of mine placed in my hands, some time since, a copy of a letter written by Mr. Crawford to a Nashville correspondent of his, in 1827. It constitutes one of the many means resorted to in order to excite your suspicion against me. In it Mr. Crawford makes an abusive attack upon *me*; but, not content with thus assailing my character in the dark, he offers to bring into market the influence which Georgia might have on the presidential election, as a means whereby to depress my political prospects. To avoid the possibility of mistakes, I will give extracts from the letter itself, in full confirmation of what I have stated.

Speaking of the presidential election, Mr. Crawford says that, "the only difficulty that this State (Georgia) has upon the subject, (your election,) is, that, if Jackson should be elected, Calhoun will come into power."

Again: "If you can ascertain that Calhoun will not be benefitted by Jackson's election, you will do him a benefit by communicating the information to me. Make what use you please of this letter, and show it to whom you please."

That the letter was clearly intended for your inspection, cannot be doubted. The authority to his correspondent to *make what use* he pleased, and to *show it to whom he pleased*, with the nature of the information sought, whether I was to be benefitted by your election, *which could only be derived from yourself*, leaves no doubt on the point; and I am accordingly informed that you saw the letter.

A proposition of the kind at that particular period, when the presidential election was most doubtful, and most warmly contested, needs no comment as to its object. To say nothing of its moral and political character, stronger proof could not be offered of the deepest enmity towards me on the part of the writer, which at least ought to have placed you on your guard against all attacks on me from that quarter.—The letter will not be denied; but if, contrary to expectation, it should, I stand ready, by highly respectable authority, to maintain its authenticity.

You well know the disinterested, open, and fearless course, which myself and my friends were pursuing at this very period, and the weight of enmity it drew down upon us from your opponents. Little did I then suspect that these secret machinations were carrying on against me at Nashville, or that such proposition could be ventured to be made to you, or, if ventured, without being disclosed to me. Of this, however, I complain not, nor do I intend to recriminate; but I must repeat the expression of my surprise, that you should apply to an individual who you knew, from such decisive proof, to be actuated by the most inveterate hostility towards me, for information of my course in Mr. Monroe's cabinet. It affords to my mind conclusive proof that you had permitted your feelings to be alienated by the artful movements of those who have made you the victim of their intrigue, long before the commencement of this correspondence.

Instead of furnishing me with the information which I claimed in order to a full understanding of this extraordinary affair, and which you could not justly withhold, you kindly undertake to excuse the individual to whom you supposed some allusion of mine to be made. I know not to whom you refer. I made no allusion to any one particular individual. But, be that as it may, you must excuse me if, on subjects which concern me, I should prefer my judgment to yours, and, of course, if I should not be satisfied with your opinion, as a substitute for the facts by which I might be able to form my own.

After I had so fully demonstrated the candor and sincerity with which I have acted throughout this affair, I did not suppose you would reiterate your former charges; but having done so, it only remains for me to repeat, in the most positive manner the contradiction. I never for a moment disguised my sentiments on this or any other political subject. Why should I in this instance? I had violated no duty—no rule of honor, nor obligation of friendship. I did your motives full justice in every stage of the cabinet deliberation, and, after a full investigation, I entirely approved and heartily supported the final decision. In this course I was guided, it is true, not by feelings of friendship, but solely by a sense of duty. When our country is concerned, there ought to be room neither for friendship nor enmity.

You conclude your letter by saying that you understand the matter now, that you feel no interest in this altercation, and that you would leave me and Mr. Crawford, and all concerned, to settle the affair in our own way, and that you now close the correspondence for ever.

It is not for me to object to the manner you may choose to close the correspondence on your part. On my part, I have no desire to prolong it. The spectacle of the first and second officers of this great Republic engaged in a correspondence of this nature has no attraction for me at any time, and is very far from being agreeable at this critical juncture of our affairs. My consolation is, that it was not of my seeking; and, as I am not responsible for its commencement, I feel no disposition to incur any responsibility for its continuance. Forced into it, to repel unjust and base imputations upon my character, I could not retire in honor while they continued to be reiterated.

Having now fully vindicated my conduct, I will conclude the correspondence also, with a single remark, that I too well know what is due to my rights and self-respect in this unpleasant affair, to permit myself to be diverted into an altercation with Mr. Crawford, or any other individual, whom you may choose to consider as concerned in this affair.*

J. C. CALHOUN.

President JACKSON.

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* Intended, probably, for the 19th July.

* Mr. Crawford attempted to open a correspondence with me on this subject. I returned his letter, declining all correspondence with him, except thro' Gen. Jackson. See Appendix Q.

APPENDIX.

Extracts from the Private Correspondence between Mr. Monroe and Gen. Jackson, on the Seminole Affair, referred to in the letter of the 29th May.

A.—MR. MONROE to Gen. JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, JULY 19, 1818.

Dear Sir: I received, lately, your letter of June 2d, by Mr. Hambly, at my farm in Loudoun, to which I had retired to await your report, and the return of our Commissioners from Buenos Ayres. In reply to your letter, I shall express myself with the freedom and candor which I have invariably used in my communications with you. I shall withhold nothing in regard to your attack of the Spanish posts, and occupancy of them, particularly Pensacola, which you ought to know, it being an occurrence of the most delicate and interesting nature, and which, without a circumspect and cautious policy, looking to all the objects which claim attention, may produce the most serious and unfavourable consequences. It is by a knowledge of all the circumstances, and a comprehensive view of the whole subject, that the dangers to which this measure is exposed may be avoided, and all the good which you have contemplated by it, as I trust, be fully realized.

In calling you into active service against the Seminoles, and communicating to you the orders which had been given just before to Gen. Gaines, the views and intentions of the Government were fully disclosed in respect to the operations in Florida. In transcending the limit prescribed by those orders, you acted on your own responsibility, on facts and circumstances which were unknown to the Government when the orders were given, many of which, indeed, occurred afterwards, and which you thought imposed on you the measure, as an act of patriotism, essential to the honor and interests of your country.

The U. States stand justified in ordering their troops into Florida in pursuit of their enemy. They have this right by the law of Nations, if the Seminoles were inhabitants of another country, and had entered Florida to elude our pursuit. Being inhabitants of Florida, with a species of sovereignty over that part of the territory, and a right to the soil, our right to give such an order is the more complete and unquestionable. It is not an act of hostility to Spain. It is the less so, because her Government is bound by treaty to restrain by force of arms, if necessary, the Indians there from committing hostilities against the U. States.

But an order by the Government to attack a Spanish post would assume another character. It would authorize war, to which, by the principles of our constitution, the Executive is incompetent. Congress alone possesses the power. I am aware that cases may occur, where the commanding general, acting on his own responsibility, may with safety pass this limit, and with essential advantage to his country. The officers and troops of the neutral power forget the obligations incident to their neutral character; they stimulated the enemy to make war; they furnished them with arms and munitions of war to carry it on; they take an active part in other respects in their favor; they afford them an asylum on their retreat. The general obtaining victory pursues them to this post, the gates of which are shut against him; he attacks and carries it, and rests on those acts for his justification. The affair is then brought before his Government by the power whose post has been thus attacked and carried. If the Government whose officer made attack had given an order for it, the officer would have no merit in it. He exercised no discretion, nor did he act on his own responsibility.—The merit of the service, if there be any in it, would not be his. This is the ground on which this occurrences rests, as to his part. I will now look to the future.

The foreign Government demands—was this your act? or did you authorize it? I did not: it was the act of the general. He performed it for reasons deemed sufficient himself, and on his own responsibility. I demand, then, the surrender of the posts, and his punishment. The evidence justifying the conduct of the American general, and proving the misconduct of those officers, will be embodied, to be laid before the sovereign, as the ground on which their punishment will be expected.

If the Executive refused to evacuate the posts, especially Pensacola, it would amount to a declaration of war, to which it is incompetent. It would be accused with usurping the authority of Congress, and giving a deep and fatal wound to the constitution.—By charging the offence on the officers of Spain, we take the ground which you have presented, and we look to you to support it. You must aid in procuring the documents necessary for this purpose. Those which you sent by Mr. Hambly were prepared in too much haste, and do not, I am satisfied, do justice to the cause. This must be attended to without delay.

Should we hold the posts, it is impossible to calculate all the consequences likely to result from it. It is not improbable that war would immediately follow. Spain would be stimulated to declare it; and, once declared, the adventurers of Britain and other countries would, under the Spanish flag, privateer on our commerce. The immense revenue which we now receive would be much diminished, as would be the profits of our valuable productions. The war would probably soon become general; and we do not foresee that we should have a single power in Europe on our side. Why risk these consequences? The events which have occurred in both the Floridas show the incompetency of Spain to maintain her authority; and the progress of the revolutions in South America will require all her forces there. There is much reason to presume that this act will furnish a strong inducement to Spain to cede the territory, provided we do not wound too deeply her pride by holding it. If we hold the posts, her government cannot treat with honor, which, by withdrawing the troops, we afford her an opportunity to do. The manner in which we propose to act, will exculpate you from censure, and promises to obtain all the advantages which you contemplated from the measure, and possibly very soon. From a different course no advantage would be likely to result, and there would be great danger of extensive and serious injuries.

I shall communicate to you, in the confidence in which I write this letter, a copy of the answer which will be given to the Spanish minister, that you may see distinctly the ground on which we rest, in the expectation that you will give it all the support in your power. The answer will be drawn on a view, and with attention to the general interests of our country, and its relations with other powers.

A charge, no doubt, will be made of a breach of the Constitution; and, to such a charge, the public feeling will be alive. It will be said that you have taken all the power into your own hands, not from the Executive alone, but likewise from Congress. The distinction which I have made above, between the act of the Government, refutes that charge.—This act, as to the General, will be right, if the facts on which he rests made it a measure of necessity, and they be well proved. There is no war, or breach of the Constitution, unless the Government should refuse to give up the posts; in which event, should Spain embargo our vessels, & war follow, the charge of such breach would be laid against the government with great force. The last imputation to which I would consent justly to expose myself, is that of infringing a Constitution, to the support of which, on pure principles, my public life has been devoted. In this sentiment, I am satisfied, you fully concur.

Your letters to the Department were written in haste, under the pressure of fatigue and infirmity, in a spirit of conscious rectitude; and, in consequence, with less attention to some parts of their contents than would otherwise have been bestowed on them. The passage to which I particularly allude, from memory, for I have not the letter before me, is that in which you speak of incompetency of an imaginary boundary to protect us against the enemy, being the ground on which you bottom all your measures. This is liable to the imputation that you took the Spanish posts for that reason, as a measure of expedience, and not on account of the misconduct of the Spanish officers. The effect of this and such passages, besides other objections to them, would be to invalidate the ground on which you stand, and furnish weapons to adversaries who would be glad to seize them. If you think proper to authorise the Secretary, or myself, to correct those passages, it will be done with care, though, should you have copies, as I presume you have, you had better do it yourself.

The policy of Europe respecting South America is not yet settled. A congress of all the allied powers is to be held this year, (November is spoken of,) to decide that question. England proposes to restore the colonies to Spain with free trade and colonial governments. Russia is less favorable, as are all the others. We have a Russian document, written by order of the Emperor, as the basis of instructions to his Ministers at the several courts, speaking of the British proposition favorably, but stating that it must be considered and decided on by the allies, and the result published, to produce a moral effect on the colonies, on the failure of which, force is spoken of. The settlement of the dispute between Spain and Portugal is made a preliminary. We partake in no councils whose object is not their complete independence. Intimations have been given us, that Spain is not unwilling, and is even preparing for war with the U. States, in the hope of making it general, and uniting Europe against us and her colonies, on the principle that she has no hope of saving them. Her pertinacious refusal to cede the Floridas to us heretofore, though evidently her interest to do it, gives some coloring to the suggestions. If we engage in a war, it is of the greatest importance that our people be united, and, with that view, that Spain commence it; and, above all, that the Government be free from the charge of committing a breach of the constitution.

I hope that you have recovered your health. You see that the state of the world is unsettled, and that any future movement is likely to be directed against us. There may be very important occasions for your services, which will be relied on. You must have the object in view, and be prepared to render them.

B.—Gen. Jackson to Mr. Monroe.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 19, 1818.

SIR: Your letter of the 19th July, apprising me of the course to be pursued in relation to the Floridas, has been received. In a future communication, it is my intention to submit my views of all the questions springing from the subject, with the fulness and candor which the importance of the topic, and the part I have acted in it, demand. At present, I will confine myself to the consideration of a part of your letter, which has a particular bearing on myself, and which seems to have originated in a misconception of the import of the order under which I have commenced the Seminole campaign. In making this examination, I will make use of all the freedom which is courted by your letter, and which I deem necessary to afford you a clear view of the construction which was given to the order, and the motives under which I proceeded to execute its intentions.

It is stated in the second paragraph of your letter, that I *transcended the limits of my order*, and that I *acted on my own responsibilsty*.

To these two points I mean at present to confine myself. But, before entering on a proof of their applicability to my acts in Florida, allow me fairly to state, that the assumption of responsibility will never be shrunk from when the public good can be thereby promoted. I have passed through difficulties and exposures for the honor and benefit of my country; and whenever still for this purpose, it shall become necessary to assume a further liability, no scruple will be urged or felt. But when it shall be required of me to do so, and the result be danger and injury to that country, the inducement will be lost, and my consent will be wanting.

This principle is held to be incontrovertible, that an order, generally, to perform a certain service, or effect a certain object, without any specification the means to be adopted, or limits to govern executive officer, leaves an *entire discretion* officer as to the choice and application of but preserves the responsibility for his acts authority from which the order emanated. such an order *all the acts* of the inferior are the superior; and in no way can the subordi ficer be impeached for his measures, except score of deficiency in judgment and skill. a grammatical truth, that the limits of such cannot be *transcended* without an entire deser the objects it contemplated; for as long as legitimate design is kept in view, the policy measures adopted to accomplish it is alone considered. If these be adopted as the proper of construction, and we apply them to my Dec. 26, 1817, it will be at once seen, that description and operative principle, they that order exactly. The requisitions of the are for the commanding general to assume mediate command at fort Scott, to concentr the contiguous and dispossable force of the on that quarter, to call on the executives of States for an auxiliary militia force, and co with this comprehensive command: "With you may be prepared to concentrate your and adopt the necessary measures to termi conflict, which it has ever been the desire President, from motives of humanity, to avo which is now made necessary by their settled ity."

In no part of this document, is there a ref to any previous order, either to myself or officer, with a view to point out to me the m thought advisable, or the limits of my power sing or effecting them. It states that Gen. has been ordered to Amelia Island, and the ceeds to inform me that "subsequent orders been given to Gen. Gaines, (of which copies furnished you,) that you would be directed the command, and directing him to re-assume he deem the public interest to require it, th mand at fort Scott, until you should arrive Lastly, it mentions that "he was instructed to trate the Seminole towns through the Florida vided the strength of his command at Amelia justify his engaging in offensive operations." principle determining the weight of referenc subsequent orders, to instructions previously is well settled. Such references are usually with one of these two intentions: either the given to a second officer, to effect a certain which was intended to be effected by another and the instructions of the first are referred the guide of the second; or the order contai is designed for an extension of authority, a refers to anterior communications to give a fu of what has been previously attempted and pe ed. In the first case it is always necessary nect the different orders by a specific provisio no doubt may exist as to the extent of the com and thus the several requisitions and instruc are amalgamated, and the limits of the agent and securely established. In the second, n provision is necessary, for an entire discretion choice and use of means being previously the reference, if there be any, is only descript the powers antecedently given, and the "res measures attempted under such specific limi But admitting that, in my order of Dec'r. 26, there is such a reference as I contemplated i first case, allow me to examine its character amount. It is stated that "orders have been to Gen. Gaines (copies of which will be furn you,)" but without affirming that they are considered as binding on me, or in any way nected with the comprehensive command should terminate the Seminole conflict. On contrary, so far are they from being designa my guide and limits in entering Florida, that, ing their substance in the ensuing sentence, sion whatever is made either to *means* or *limit*

How, then, can it be said with propriety that *transcended the limits* of my order, or *acted on my responsibility?* My order was as comprehensive could be, and contained neither the *minute* instructions, or a reference to others previously en, to guide and govern me. The fullest discr was left with me in the selection and applicat means to effect the specifical legitimate objects campaign; and for the exercise of a sound discr on principles of policy am I alone responsible. allow me to repeat, that responsibility is not by me, if the general good requires its assump I never have shrunk from it, and never will; against its imposition on me contrary to principle without the prospect of any politic result, I must tend with all the feelings of a soldier and a cit Being advised that you are at your country se Loudoun, where I expect this will reach you, close you a copy of the order to me of the 26th cember, 1817, and copies of the orders of Gen. G therein referred to: from a perusal of which you perceive that the order to me has no referenc those prohibitory orders to Gen. Gaines that you referred to.

It will afford me pleasure to aid the Governm procuring any testimony that may be necessa prove the hostility of the officers of Spain to th States. I had supposed that the evidence furni had established that fact—that the officers of S had identified themselves with our enemy, and St. Marks and Pensacola were under the com control of the Indians, although the Governor of P sacola at least had force sufficient to have contro the Indians, had he chosen to have used it in way. For the purpose of procuring the neces evidence of the hostile acts of the Governor of P sacola, I despatched Capt. Young, topographica gineer, and as soon as obtained will be furnished I trust, on a view of all my communications, (co of which have been forwarded by Captain Gad den,) you will find that they do not bear the c struction you have given them. They were wri under bad health, great fatigue, and in haste. bad health continues: I labor under great bodily bility.

Accept assurances of my sincere regard and est and am, respectfully, your most ob't serv't,

ANDREW JACKSON.

JAMES MONROE, *President U. S.*

[*Remainder next week.*]

State Bank of No. Ca.—It was the int tion of *Duncan Cameron* Esq. to have decl ed the Presidency of this institution at the nual meeting of the Stockholders in Decem last, but he was induced by the wishes Stockholders to continue in that station wi view to some particular interest of the Ba These having been attended to, and being de rous to return to the management of his pri affairs, he, in pursuance of an intimation to Board made some weeks previously, resi ed the office of President of the Bank Tuesday last, when *Peter Brown*, Esq. of city, was unanimously chosen by a Board of Directors to that office.

We understand that the business of Bank is progressing systematically with a v to the ultimate closing of its affairs, and in mean time affording facilities to the pu by discounting notes at three instalments and purchasing bill of exchange from me chants and planters.—*Raleigh Star.*

True Politeness.—Ceremonies are different in ev ry country but true politeness is every where the same. Ceremonies which take up so much of o attention, are only artificial helps, which ignorance assumes in order to imitate politeness, which is the result of good sense and good nature. A person po sessed of these qualities, though he had never seen court, is truly agreeable; and, if without them, would continue a clown, though he had been all his life a gentleman usher.—*Goldsmith.*

FOREIGN.

Charleston, Feb. 26, 1831.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

y the ship *Mary Lord* from Liverpool, have received our files of English papers he 9th, and shipping lists to the 7th of uary.

here appears to be no intelligence of h consequence, apart from that relating he markets.

meeting of the inhabitants of Liverpool about to be held, for the purpose of pe- ning Parliament in favour of a free trade he East Indies.

England the labouring people appear e much agitated. On this subject, the erpool *Advertiser*, of the 8th says:—"Near elves we have the Welsh colliers in motion, who, in their turn-out for high- ages, have not forborne some alarming ence. The masters have generally yield- their demands, and quiet has been near- wholly restored. The spirit, howev- has extended, and the same class of men, ther districts adjoining the first spot of turn-out, are now pursuing the same ob- by similar means. The murder at Ash- which is, however, said not to be con- ed with the turn out there, is yet so hbouring to the scene, that one cannot to have misgivings on the subject. The of the country is altogether the far- t possible from satisfactory."

he revenue the last quarter in England, fallen off about £30,000.

was stated in an English paper receiv- y the Canada, that Gen. Lafayette had e to the King of the French after he had n in his resignation, to state his wil- ness to remain at his post. In relation is statement, the London Courier says: We are assured, from direct authority, there was not the slightest foundation such a statement. The General makes ecret of the motives which induced him esign, and in conformity with which it quite impossible that he could have equently offered to remain in office.— resignation was the result of disap- tment and dissatisfaction."

he situation of France at the latest dates presented as tranquil.

IVERPOOL, Jan. 8.—We refer to the annexed of our letter of the 20th ult.—since which, we had a good demand for Cotton, but as it has freely met by the holders, we can quote no ad- in prices. The sales of the week are 23,000 and the market closes rather heavily to-day at st quotations.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, February 28.

the Sully from Havre, we have our s files to the 19th ult., inclusive, and the ligence by them seems to bring the im- nt question respecting Belgium almost oint. The protocol of the allied min- s in London, which states so emphati- both to the King of Holland and the rnment of Belgium, that the allies "will llow the renewal of hostilities" be- them *on any pretext*, and the manner ich that protocol was received by the an Congress,—when taken in connex- ith the letter of M. de Bresson, say- the free! Belgians that they must not the son of Eugene Beauharnois as their , and with the known disposition of the h people to interfere in their behalf, st produce a speedy decision. That ion, as we infer, will be for a reunion hazards with France; and if such a mination be openly adopted and an- ced by the National Congress at Brus- we doubt exceedingly whether the of the Palais Royal could resist the lse of the nation in favor of such a e. On this head, the Journal de Hav- 19th January, says:

letter from Paris, addressed yesterday house in this city, closes with the fol- g passage:"—

know from a *good source*, that the re- of Belgium with France has been re- d upon in Cabinet Council—that we have a war for which France will make ration, and for which she is even now ared. The instructions given to M. ortemart, our Ambassador at Russia, this effect."

doubt the accuracy of this statement; hat such will be the result, we much e. The debate in the Chamber of ties on the 15th Jan. proves how high eling runs for the recovery of Belgium. ere is nothing new from Poland, ex- ncreased expressions of confidence in cause. A new danger to Europe from ar is that the *Cholera Morbus* may fol- n the train of the Russian troops, and he scourge of pestilence to that of war. mmittee of subscriptions at Paris in of the Poles, is stated to have receiv- ready about 400,000 francs. Lafay- ubscribed 20,000 francs.

e of the Paris journals announces that gagement has already taken place be- the Russians and the Poles, which ed in favor of the latter. It is assert- at 2500 prisoners were taken, and six ns. This story must be considered questionable. They write from Ber- at a Lithuanian regiment had gone o- the Poles.

rench army of observation, consisting 000 men, is to be stationed on the ers of Italy.

e Prince of Orange has addressed a *esto* to the Belgian nation, (which we not the time to translate to-day)—ur- them, as the readiest mode of escap- ll their difficulties, and satisfying all owers, to make him their King.

Paris, January 15.

e Temps has the following on the e of a King for Belgium. "The an- of the French Government is positive. Duke de Nemours refuses the crown. he Prince de Leuchtenberg, if elected, ot be acknowledged by France."

learn from Antwerp, under date of th inst. that hostilities appear to have been commenced on all points. On Sunday a brisk cannonade was heard in that town, in the direction of the north.

The Hamburg correspondent says:—According to letters from St. Petersburg of the 27th ult. the Russian forces on the western frontier of the empire, amount to nearly 200,000 men. Part of the Guards had marched, and were to form a reserve corps near Wilna.

"We are assured," says the Globe, "that several engagements have taken place between the Polish and Russian vanguards all to the advantage of the Poles. It is added that the latter have taken six pieces of cannon, and 1,500 prisoners."

The protocol of the Ministers of the five allied Powers, mentioned above, concludes as follows:

"The Plenipotentiaries have unanimously come to the opinion that it was the duty of the five Powers to enforce the faithful, prompt, and entire execution of the engagements which they declared to have been entered into with themselves.

"Consequently, the Plenipotentiaries have resolved to state to the Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, that the five Powers, having taken under their guarantee the complete cessation of hostilities, cannot allow on the part of his Majesty the continuation of any measures bearing a hostile character, and that this character being that of the measures which obstruct the navigation of the Scheldt, the five powers are obliged, for the last time, to demand their repeal.

"The Plenipotentiaries observe that this repeal must be entire, so as to restore the free navigation of the Scheldt, without any right of duties or search, except those which were established in 1814, before the reunion of Belgium with Holland, in favor of neutral vessels, and of such as belong to Belgian ports, his Majesty the King of the Netherlands having declared, through the medium of his Plenipotentiary, that the vessels belonging to Belgian ports had not been, nor should be, molested, so long as the Belgians should not molest the vessels or property of the northern provinces of the Netherlands.

"Convinced that although the King, in his good faith and wisdom, will not fail to accede to all the points of their demand, yet the Plenipotentiaries are obliged to declare hereby, that the rejection of this demand would be considered by the five Powers as an act of hostility against them; and that if, on the 20th of January, the measures which impede the navigation of the Scheldt should not cease, conformably to the promises of his Majesty himself, the five Powers would reserve to themselves the adoption of such as they might consider necessary for the prompt execution of their engagements.

"By a just reciprocity, the Plenipotentiaries having been informed that acts of hostility had been resumed, chiefly in the environs of Maestrict; that the movements of the Belgian troops seem to indicate an intention of investing that fortress, and that the troops have quitted the positions which they were to occupy until the definitive line of the armistice should be fixed, in virtue of the enclosed declaration of the Provisional Government of Belgium, dated November 21, 1830, have resolve to authorize their delegates at Brussels to inform the Provisional Government of Belgium, that the acts of hostility just mentioned are to cease without the least delay, and that the Belgian troops are to return immediately, agreeably to the declaration above mentioned, to the positions which they occupied on the 21st of Nov. 1830.

"The Delegates shall add, that if the Belgian troops have not returned to the said positions by the 20th of January, the five Powers will regard the rejection of their demand on this point as an act of hostility against them, and reserve to themselves the adoption of such measures as they shall deem proper to cause the engagements entered into with them to be respected and executed. The Plenipotentiaries, moreover, renew, the present Protocol, the formal declaration, that the entire and reciprocal cessation of hostilities is placed under the guarantee of the five Powers, that they will not allow the renewal of them on any supposition, and that they have formed the unchangeable resolution to obtain the accomplishment of their decisions, founded upon justice, and their wish to preserve to Europe the blessings of a general peace.

[Signed by Esterhazy, Weissenberg, Talleyrand, Palmerston, Bulow, and Lieven, the Ministers of the five Powers.]

From the Western Carolinian.

The following statement was furnished us by Mr. Wheeler, who is now lecturing in this place upon Astronomy:

The great annular Eclipse for 1831 took place, as was calculated, on Saturday last. The day was fine beyond description. Not a cloud was seen above the horizon during the day. In the morning, great anxiety was felt by the citizens of the place and many smoked glasses prepared to witness the approaching scene. At half past 10 o'clock (Salisbury time) the shadow of the Moon first touched the right limb of the Sun's disk and as it slowly advanced, it appeared somewhat indented through the Telescope on the extreme edge. No sensible change was seen or felt until about 11 o'clock, when the Thermometer commenced falling and the shadow of objects became less defined. As the Heavens became more and more obscured, the Thermometer descended more rapidly—when at 4¾ minutes past 12 o'clock it was found to have sunk 17½ degrees. At this time, the greatest obscuration took place and the Moon appeared as if placed central on the Sun, surrounded with a luminous ring. This annular appearance (admitting Salisbury to be central) extended fifty miles in all directions. For several minutes previous and after the greatest obscuration, Venus appeared East of the Sun and Jupiter on the West, together with several stars of the first magnitude. The whole duration was 3 hours, 8 minutes and 30 seconds at this place. This Eclipse was not less remarkable for its sublime and remarkable appearance than for its being the commencement of a series of several other Eclipses of the Sun which are to take place in the short space of five years. The first on the 27th July 1832, total in Cuba; the second on the 30th November 1834, total in Charleston, South Carolina; the third on the 15th May 1836, annular near Cuba, and the fourth on the 18th September 1838, annular and central in Virginia.

The Cincinnati Chronicle states that the Ohio Legislature has been chiefly employed in discussing the question—whether the members should or should not wear their hats during the sittings, and whether three dollars or four dollars and twenty-five cents should be paid out of the treasury for each wolf killed. Happy people, whose Legislature may be thus occupied, with so little injury to any one!—*Nat. Gaz.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1831.

Fires.—On Saturday morning last, about 3 o'clock, a kitchen and smoke house in that part of Fayetteville called Scotch-town, was destroyed by fire. It is fortunate that the situation of the buildings, and the calmness of the night, were such as not to require the exercise of either skill or energy to save the neighboring houses, as the utter inefficiency of the preparations to quell a fire, was manifest. Unless something is done to improve our condition in that respect, whenever a fire shall break out in the heart of our town, we can do little else than look on in hopeless inactivity.

On the evening previous, we are very sorry to learn, the large Steam Rice Mill belonging to Messrs. Green & Beatty, in Wilmington, was totally destroyed, together with about 15,000 bushels of rough Rice. The following is an extaact of a letter from a gentleman in Wilmington:

Wilmington, N. C. 25th Feb. 1831.

"I extremely regret that I have to inform you, that Messrs. Green & Beatty's Steam Rice Mill, was discovered to be on fire at 6 o'clock P. M. to night, and by 7 P. M. it was burnt down to the ground. At present no one knows how the fire caught. It is said that 15,000 bushels of rough rice was also burnt, owned by several farmers. It is now only 8 o'clock P. M. and nothing positive respecting the fire or quantity of rice lost, can as yet be ascertained. No insurance on the Mill or rice, as I understand."

The Fayetteville Rail Road.—At a meeting of the citizens, held yesterday afternoon, in pursuance of public notice, the following Resolution was adopted almost unanimously:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is inexpedient for the Commissioners to subscribe to any part of the Stock in the contemplated Railway authorised by the act of the General Assembly; and that they proceed, agreeable to the provisions of said act, to open Books for individual subscriptions to the Stock of the same.

It may be proper to say, that the above resolution was voted for by many, and we think we do not err, in saying, by most of those citizens who mean themselves to take Stock, and that it affords the best evidence of their confidence in the success of the work. It was thought to be desirable, that the work should be effected by individual enterprise, and that a union of the Corporation and individuals, would but impede it. There is no doubt that all the Stock will be taken, especially since the Corporation has surrendered its right to any participation in it.

The following calculations, read to the meeting, have been granted to us for publication:

The Capital required for the construction of the Road, purchase of engines, and other apparatus, may be estimated at - - - $16000

Viz: For two miles of Road,	8000	
Engine at the river,	4000	
Locomotive Engine,	3000	
Other fixtures,	1000	

The estimates made of the amount paid for transportation of produce and merchandize, are from 6 to 1200 dolls. Suppose it be 8000 dolls., and the rate of transportation charged on the Rail Road be one half the rates now paid, it will produce 4000

The annual expenses when the Road is completed, may be estimated at - - 2400

Viz: Salary of an Agent and Treasurer, - - - -	750	
Do. Engineer, - - -	1000	
Contingent charges, - -	650	
10 pr. cent interest on $1600 capital		1600
		4000

If the receipts of the Company be $5000,

then it will pay expenses as above	2400
12 per cent. interest on 16000 dolls.	1920
And leave a surplus for other improvements or repairs annually of	680
	5000

If the Stock pay an annual interest of 12 per cent., the Stockholders will, at the expiration of 16 2-3 years be reimbursed for their advances and 6 per cent. interest thereon—will be entitled to receive 6 per cent. on their nominal capital for the remaining 3 1-3 years, and to the company property.

If the experiment be successful, it is probable at the expiration of 20 years, the Company would be re-chartered or a new one created. In either event, as they are authorized to levy a toll equal to 12 per cent., *exclusive* of the repairs and renewal of the Road, the Road, Engine, and fixtures belonging to the Company at the expiration of the charter, may be estimated at 50 per cent. of their original cost, and be a dividend to the Stockholders, over and above the interest above stated.

The following is another view of the subject, by another gentleman:

The following Estimates exhibit what will in all probability, result from the erection of a Rail Road from Campbellton to Fayetteville. Three several amounts of Capital are taken into view, viz. $20,000, $15,000, and $10,000, as necessary for completing the same, with all necessary carriages, &c. The sum of $9,000 per annum, based on the annual amount of tolls paid to the Cape Fear Navigation Company, is adopted as the amount actually paid for transporting merchandize between upper and lower Fayetteville, (at the rate of hauling established by the Commissioners in January, 1829.)

According to the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, it will require a dividend of 12 per cent. for 16 years, and 9 months, to refund to the Proprietors of the capital stock the amount advanced by them, and at the same time pay to them an annual interest of six per cent.

Estimate on a Capital of $20,000.

Annual interest at 12 per cent., is	$2400	
Contingent expenses, repairs, &c.	3600	
		$6000
which sum of $6000 deducted from amount paid for hauling,		9000
Leaves a balance of - - - - - -		3000

Which reduces the present rate of hauling 33⅓ pr. cent,

Estimate on a Capital of $15,000.

Annual interest at 12 per cent. is	$1800	
Expenses, &c. - - - -	3600	
		$5400
which sum of $5400 deducted as above from		9000
Leaves a balance of - - - - -		3600

Which reduces the present rate of hauling 40 per cent.

Estimate on a Capital of $10,000.

Annual interest at 12 per cent. is	$1200	
Expenses, &c. - - - -	3600	
		4800
which sum of $4800 deducted as above from		9000
Leaves a balance of - - - - -		4200

Which reduces the present rate of hauling 46 2-3 per cent.

Allowing the expenses for the last three years (during which period the Stockholders can receive but six per cent. interest,) to be increased, as follows:

On a Capital of $20,000, the sum of $4800.
On a Capital of 15,000, ditto 4500.
On a Capital of 10,000, ditto 4200.

Then the following Estimate exhibits the amount saved on the transportation of merchandize in 20 years, when the Act of Incorporation expires, viz:

On a Capital of $20,000 at	$3000	pr. annum	$60,000
15,000 at	3600	"	72,000
10,000 at	4200	"	84,000

The Correspondence.—We promised in our last, to give the remainder of the Calhoun & Jackson correspondence in to-day's paper, intending to publish an extra with that portion of it which we could not crowd into the paper. We have been unable to accomplish our desire, and the reader must have patience with us for another week.

Since our last, Mr. Forsyth has made a publication in the Telegraph, consisting of a letter from himself to the Editor, another to Jas. Hamilton of New York, Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Calhoun which was returned by the latter, and other papers. These we will publish as soon as possible.

We are altogether confirmed in our first impressions of this matter. Mr. Crawford's paralytic attack in 1824, has no doubt weakened his mind and memory, and brought him to do that which he would before have scorned to do. The President, too, has done injustice to Mr. Calhoun; but still more has been done him by the partial statements that have found their way into the newspapers, which, so far as we have seen, have been entirely by persons opposed to Mr. Calhoun. Under these circumstances,—his friendship for the President rewarded by a formal notification that "no further communication with him was necessary"—slandered by Mr. Crawford—his character for honesty and fair dealing impeached throughout the public prints of the country—we think it was his duty to make an appeal to the people, and triumphantly, as he certainly has done, vindicate himself from the aspersions upon his fame. Let those who have not acted with all his candor and fair dealing, object to the appeal, as unnecessary. His character was assailed, and he who should have been his friend, by his conduct, gave countenance to the assault. It was his duty to defend himself.

The Mails have again become provokingly irregular. We have received scarcely any Northern papers since our last publication—No Washington city paper later than Tuesday last, which was due in regular course on Friday night last, and only one New York in a week, which, fortunately, was the one containing the late Foreign News, from which we have made extracts. We can conceive of no excuse for these repeated failures during this fine weather. Whilst the ground was covered with deep snows, we did not complain; but now we do think that there is gross neglect of duty somewhere.

Congress.—We observe nothing of importance in the proceedings of Congress on the 19th and 21st ult. the only days of which we have received an account since our last.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives to reduce the postage on Newspapers. It will probably pass at a future Session. We hope it will. There should be no obstruction to the dissemination of information in this country.

The Session, it will be recollected, will terminate this day, leaving, no doubt, a vast accumulation of business undisposed of.—This must always be the case,—indeed the evil will certainly increase—until the number of Members of the House of Representatives is reduced. For this purpose we should be glad to have the ratio of Representation in that House fixed at 100,000, so as to reduce the number of members to about 100, instead of increasing it to 230, as is expected.

The citizens of Raleigh, at a public meeting held a few days ago, passed a resolution inviting the President to visit that city in the course of his expected tour to the South during the ensuing Spring.

The citizens of Murfreesborough, in this State, have adopted resolutions to the same effect.

The citizens of Raleigh, also, at another meeting, adopted measures to procure a supply of silver and copper change; and resolved not to pay away, after the 1st of June next, any of the Treasury Notes of this State.

It may not be amiss to remind the citizens, that on the 1st inst. that part of the resolutions adopted at a Town meeting in December last, by which the citizens pledged themselves not to pass away any of the Treasury Notes of this State after the 1st March, was intended to take effect.

President Jackson and the Nullifiers.

The following letter from Washington, with its introduction, is copied from the Columbia Times of the 19th inst. From this we learn, that Gen. Jackson "and his myrmidons" are about to be crushed by the very men who take the credit to themselves of having raised him to power, but who are now disposed to "treat his proscriptions with contempt and scorn."—*Charleston Cour.*

"We publish the following letter from Washington, at the request of the gentleman to whom it was addressed. It speaks for itself, and comment on our part is unnecessary. Gen. Jackson mistakes the Carolinian character, if he believes that acts like this will not arouse a spirit that will crush him and his myrmidons. South Carolina placed him where he is, and her generous sons have refused to take office at his hands, lest it might be construed into compensation for services rendered to their country—*as they thought*. They are not now to be coerced by his power—nor will they bear to be menaced and denounced longer than they can with becoming dignity smile at his imbecile threats, and treat his proscriptions with contempt and scorn.

Washington, Feb. 4, 1831.

"DEAR SIR:—I have just learned from our friend, that Col. Drayton submitted the name of Mr. Findlay, of Charleston, to the President, with a recommendation signed by Hayne, Nuckolls, Martin, M'Duffie, Barnwell, and another or two, for the office vacated by the lamented death of John Gadsden, and that the appointment was refused on the avowed ground, *'that he had been in favor of a State Convention, and was a reputed Nullifier.'* This information, he said, he received from Blair, and I believe he added, Judge Smith. You will see from this, that ***** means; through the patronage of the Federal Government, to regulate your State elections."

By last Night's Mail.

Mr. Calhoun has published a supplemental statement, in which he clearly shows that a plot has for some years existed among *his political associates*, men acting with him, and professing friendship, whose secret object was to destroy his character. We hope to publish it in our next. The U. S. Telegraph says:

"The statement clearly shows, that the arrangements for the accomplishment of the plot, if not conceived, were at least consummated in *this* city, in 1827 and 1828. The agent was the district attorney for the Southern district of New York. The public may be curious to know who he is, and what are his political associations. He is James A Hamilton, of New York, the confidential friend and associate of a prominent officer of the Government, in whose place he acted as Secretary of State pro tem. and who has been appointed, by the influence of *his principal*, to the office he now holds.

"It is useless to disguise suspicions, which have been from the first entertained, and which are now so strongly confirmed by the circumstances now disclosed, that *the prominent friend of Mr. Hamilton* is the author of *the intrigue*, and the person intended to be benefitted by its successful accomplishment. It is due to *the individual to whom we refer* that he should be made acquainted with the belief so generally entertained, in order that he may take steps, *if in his power*, to free himself from *the odium* which otherwise must attach to him."

Mr. Hamilton has also published a statement, which we have not seen.

E. F. Chambers was, on Thursday last, re-elected a Senator in Congress from the State of Maryland, for six years from the 3d of March inst. without opposition.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 20th ult. Dr. GRIFFITH J. McREE, in the 38th year of his age.

In Duplin county, lately, Dr. JOHN B. WRIGHT.

Near Wilmington, on the 21st ult. Mrs. ANNA WADDELL, consort of Mr. John Waddell, Jr. and daughter of Marsden Campbell, Esq.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Monday, 28th, Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Patrick, with a full load of dry Goods, groceries, &c. for G. Hurlbutt, Wilkings & Co. D. McRae, S. T. Hawley, Mrs. Perry, J. M. Dobbin, D. A. Ray, C. T. Haigh, John Huske, J Howell, Mrs. E. McIntyre, Horton & Hutton, M. McGary, John McLeran, Jr. George McNeill, Fayetteville. J. M. & J. Allen Lawrenceville. W. H. & S. C. Lilley, Allenton. W. Clemmons, Guilford Co. B. Clemmons, Davidson County. S Hawley, Wadesboro'. W. Kirkland & Son, Yarbrough & Huntington, T. J. Faddis & Co. Hillsborough.

DEPARTED, Thursday, 24th Feb. Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Patrick, for Wilmington.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to Feb. 23, Br. Brig Sam'l Hinds from Barbadoes, Brigs Maria from Point Petre, Sarah & Phœbe from St. Jago, Cuba, Pilgrim from Porto Rico, Spartan from Martinique. Schrs. Plato from Point Petre, Cuba from Guadaloupe, Don Quixotte Point Petre, Clio from New York, Dime from Guadaloupe, Labon from Boston.

CLEARED, Ship Ruth & Mary for Liverpool.—Brig Charles & Ellen for Porto Rico. Sch'rs Superb for Jamaica, Experiment for Martinique, America for Hayti, Ann Maria for Porto Rico.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8 a 8 25. Bagging, yard, 15 a 21. Bacon, 6 a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 12 a 15. Corn 65 a 75. Flour $4 75 a 5 25. Iron 4½ a 5½. Flaxseed $1 a 1 20. Lard 7 a 8. Lead, 5 a 7. Shot, per bag, $1½ a 2. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 30 a 32½. Nails, cut, 6 a 6 50; wrought 18 a 20. Oats, 40 a 45. Sugar, common 7½ a 8½, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 70 a 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $2 a 3. Ap. Brandy 40 a 45. Whiskey, 40 a 45. Wheat, 90 a 93. Beeswax, 18 cts.

☞ ASSEMBLY BALLS.—The fourth and last *Assembly Ball* will be held at the Lafayette Hotel, on the evening of Wednesday, the 9th inst.

THE MANAGERS.

March 3.

THE BLOODED HORSE

DONGOLAH,

WILL stand the ensuing Spring Season, from the 10th of March to the 15th of June, at the Subscriber's Stable in Fayetteville, and at Elizabethtown, Bladen County, and will be let to Mares at Four Dollars the single leap, Six Dollars the Season, Ten Dollars to insure a Mare to be with foal, to be paid as soon as the fact can be ascertained or the property transferred. Fifty Cents to be paid to the Groom at the time of letting in all cases.

PEDIGREE.—DONGOLAH was sired by Prince's Florizel, he by Farmer's Florizel, he by Ball's Florizel, he by Diomede, well known to be one of the best Horses ever imported. His Dam was sired by Turner's imported True Blue, Grand Dam by old Monitor, Great Grand Dam by the Maryland Florizel, Gt. Great, Grand Dam by Barmaides, and he was sired by the celebrated running Horse Mark Anthony.—For colour, size, and muscular power DONGOLAH is second to no horse in this section of the State.

P. S. The particular days when he will be at his respective stands will be mentioned in his handbills.

D. A. DAVIS.

March 3, 1831. [17-4w.]

Sugar, Coffee & Molasses.

NOW LANDING FROM STEAM BOAT,

15 Hhds. prime Porto Rico Sugar,
62 Bags Green Coffee,
25 Hhds. bright retailing Molasses,

For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

February 23. ‖16 3w‖

Coffee, &c.

50 Bags prime green Coffee,
2 hhds. Jamaica Rum,
1 pipe real Holland Gin,
1 do Port Wine,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum,
6 do Newark Cider,
4 do Loaf & Lump Sugar,
10 Casks Cheese,
1 half Chest "Extra fine" Y. Hyson Tea,
1 do do Superior Black Tea,
Raisins, Almonds, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by

W. W. WILLIAMS.
J. C. FENN.

Fayetteville, Feb. 24, 1831. ‖16-3w‖

Valuable Mill at Auction.

ON Monday, the 2d day of May next, unless previously disposed of at private sale, the Subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, on the premises, that valuable *SAW MILL*, on Rockfish creek, about 7 miles from Fayetteville, adjoining Mr. W. R. Carman's Mill, with two Saws, all in complete order and newly built. Those who wish to purchase are desired to visit and examine the premises, which will be shown by Mr. Isaac Jackson. There are between 10 and 1100 acres of Land, lying on the South side of the creek, about four miles above the Mill, which will be sold with it. The situation of the Mill is so well known, (being within such a convenient distance from the Cape Fear River that the Lumber sawed can be rafted at the Mill,) that it is deemed unnecessary to enter into a further description.

Terms will be made known at sale.

JOHN KELLY.

February 24. 16ts.

"Those who live to please, must please to live."

J. F. DE VALENGER,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,

TAKES this method of informing the public, that he has commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte, and return thanks to those who have been so kind as to patronize him in his profession for the short time that he has been here. He hopes by good attention to merit their kindness.

Young Ladies will be taught entirely on a new principle, the mode being so easy that the pupil will be able to perform after a very few Lessons. His terms are moderate to suit the times. Those who have been taught superficially, and wish further instruction, can be completed in the science. Persons wishing their Pianos tuned, in town or country, can be waited on, and their instruments kept in good order for a small sum. Young Ladies can be waited on at their own houses, or receive Lessons at Mr. Salmon's private dwelling house, near the Court House, where a Piano is kept in good tune for that purpose. As to his qualifications, he refers to those who have already employed him in this town.

☞Persons wishing to purchase Pianos can be furnished on reasonable terms—warranted first rate.

A SMALL HINT.

The first requisite for a Pupil is a good Teacher, who should be selected as a person of temper, experience, and rather of tact in explaining and illustrating. Much depends upon attention to minute points in the outset of the study of Piano Forte playing; for injudicious instruction at this time produces the worst consequences. The Teacher ought to superintend the position of the Pupil's hand upon the instrument, or direct the motion of her fingers.—Much care ought to be taken in raising the fingers from the keys, as in striking them nothing is more common than to see four or five keys, in playing a scale, held down at the same time, by young Ladies who read Music with great facility. This violation of harmony is intolerable to well regulated ears. It results from want of attention to the preliminary exercises. Early instruction, say from the age of 8 years to 13, is the best time to commence. It will not interfere with other studies; on the contrary, it has a different effect. Those who are deficient in confidence, will always find a resource in duetts; which, while they offer greater ease in the execution, produces a fullness and richness of effect, to which one performer is quite inadequate.

Fayetteville, Feb. 22, 1831. ‖16-4w.‖

Town of Fayetteville.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act passed by the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate a Company styled *The Fayetteville Rail Road Company.*"

Public notice is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Fayetteville will open Books of Subscription at the Office of the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, under the direction of the Magistrate of Police, for the sum of *Twenty Thousand Dollars,* divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, "to constitute a joint capital stock for the purpose of constructing a Rail Road from some point in the Corporation or Town of Fayetteville, to the Cape Fear River," with the corporate privileges to the subscribers, *for the term of twenty years from the 1st January,* 1831. the said Books of Subscription to continue open from the 2d to the 12th day of March next, both inclusive.

J. W. WRIGHT, *Magistrate of Police.*

February 9th, 1831.

Hall & Johnson,

OFFER FOR SALE,

25 Tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
1000 lbs. German & English blistered Steel,
1000 do. American do.
1000 do. bar Lead,
125 kegs Nails,
30 crates Crockery,
125 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
100 pieces cotton Bagging,
100 coils Rope,
70 kegs white Lead,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
25 dozen Fur Hats,
Also, a good assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Trimming, &c.

They invite buyers to call and examine for themselves. *Nov.* 11, 1830.

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber has taken the New Store next door to Isham Blake & Son, South West corner of Market Square, where he has just opened a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Tin and Crockery Ware.

Among many other articles, he has the following:

Dry Goods,	Salt,	Cot'n Yarn,
Sugar,	Iron,	Hats,
Molasses,	Steel,	Cards, Pow-
Coffee,	Cotton Bagging,	der, & Shot.

All of which will be sold at very low prices, for cash or country produce.

HENRY HORN.

December 23, 1830. 7tf.‖

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.

ALSO, 6 saw mill *CRANKS.*

JOHN M DOBBIN.

June 24, 1830. 81-tf.

Wanted,

A First rate pair of PATENT BALANCES. Inquire at this Office.

December 1, 1830. ‖4tf.‖

☞Notice.

THE Subscribers have formed a connection in business in this place, under the Firm of HORTON & HUTTON, and have taken the Store North East corner of Market Square formerly occupied by Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, where they will in a few days be opening a very general assortment of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Groceries, &c. &c.

Which they will sell low for Cash or Country Produce, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

A. W. HORTON,
GEO. W. HUTTON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1830. §700tf.§

The Subscriber is now receiving from *Three to Four Hundred Packages of DRY GOODS,* comprising the most SPLENDID and EXTENSIVE Stock he has ever had. The Goods have been bought at the New York Auctions, mostly at package sales, with much diligence and care, and will be sold by wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices.

JOHN McARN.

September 16, 1830. ‖93tf.‖

Private Boarding.

THE Subscriber has taken that elegant and commodious house recently occupied as the State Bank, where a few genteel boarders would be taken on moderate terms.

Also, having good Stables, well supplied with Provender, he will accommodate transient persons, who may wish to stop a few days in town.

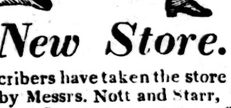
JORDAN HOWELL.

Removal.

I HAVE removed my Store to Gillespie street, in the house recently occupied by Messrs. Nott & Sumner, a few doors south of Market Square, where I intend keeping a choice supply of Table Necessaries and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold low for cash.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Fayetteville, Oc. 27, 1830. §99tf§



LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES,* embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual,* for *cash only.*

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do. blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,

Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers.

Also,

An assortment of *Fur and Wool HATS,* by the dozen or at retail.

☞A few cases latest fashion *first quality HATS,* wide and narrow brims, at retail.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 21. 98tf.

New Store.

THE Subscribers have taken the store recently occupied by Messrs. Nott and Starr, where they intend keeping a first rate assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Hosiery & Umbrellas,

Which they offer as low as can be purchased in this town. *ALSO,*

They will manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of every description, which they will warrant not inferior to any in the State.

N. B. Repairing done in the neatest manner, and at short notice.

GEO. C. HALL & CO.

November 18. §2tf§

For Sale,

80 Pieces cotton Bagging,
30 barrels Irish Potatoes,
4 hhds. Sugar,
20 bags Coffee,
40 kegs White Lead,
40 sacks Liverpool Salt,

HENRY L. JONES.

December 9. ‖5tf.‖

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable Fancy*

Dry Goods, GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Fayetteville, April 29. 73-tf.

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,

For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

March 24, 1830. 68*tf.*

SIGN PAINTING.

J. VAN WAGENEN,

FORMERLY of New York, offers his services to the Merchants and others of Fayetteville, in the execution of all kinds of Sign and Ornamental Painting. From an experience of many years in the Cities of New York and Raleigh, he has no doubt of giving general satisfaction. He will remain here but a short time, during which he may be found at Mr. McLaughlin's Carriage Shop.

February 3. ‖13tf.‖

☞ The new sign at the "Observer Printing Office," is a specimen of his work.

Fresh Fall & Winter Goods.

THE Subscriber is now opening a very general and fashionable assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Consisting of French, English, Italian, Swiss, German and American DRY GOODS, some of superior quality, all of which will be sold at moderate prices.

HENRY L. JONES.

November 18, 1830. §2tf§

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and elegant supply of *NEW GOODS* suitable for the season, which he offers at wholesale or retail *as low* as any Goods of the *same quality* can be purchased in this market. His stock consists of an extensive assortment of

Dry Goods,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Groceries and choice Liquors,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes and Castings,
China, Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C. October 14, 1830. §92tf§

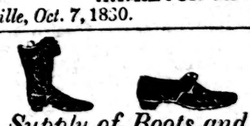
Removal.

Fayetteville Dyeing Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he is now removing the above Establishment from the old stand on Hay Street to Liberty Point, where the Dyeing, Scouring, and Bleaching will hereafter be carried on. Having now on hand a choice assortment of Dye Stuffs, no pains shall be spared in order to please customers. Piece goods of all descriptions, together with ladies' and gentlemen's garments of every kind, will be scoured, dyed or re-dyed, and handsomely finished, according to order. Leghorn, grass and straw Hats cleaned, whitened and pressed with a polish and complexion inferior to none. Merino shawls, silks, gauzes, &c., bleached and nicely finished. Particular attention will be paid to country customers, and their parcels forwarded to any part of the State. Moderate prices, good work, together with quick dispatch, he hopes will secure him a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1830. §96tf.§



Fresh Supply of Boots and Shoes.

JUST RECEIVED PER LAST STEAM BOAT,

21 Cases, consisting of men's fine calf Boots and Shoes, thick Brogans, Women's leather welted and Roan Shoes, &c. All of which will be sold as *usual,* at a very small advance on the manufacturer's price. Country Dealers are requested to call at the Brick Store, two doors above the U. S. Bank, and purchase their Shoes at such a price as will enable them to make a fair profit, and have them fresh and of good quality.

Constantly on hand, Cotton and Wool *CARDS* of all numbers and of the best stamp.

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 5, 1831. ‖9tf.‖

Henry L. Jones,

Has this day received, per Steam Boat Henrietta,

Superfine blue and black Cloths, of very fine finish.
A few pieces of rich blue black and jet black Gros de Naples and Gros de Berlin Silks,
Byron lace Collars and Tiorellas, very handsome,
1 case handsome figured Swiss Muslins,
Linen cambric handkerchiefs and long lawns,
Gentlemen's fine white horse-skin Gloves,
Do heavy buck-skin and castor do.
A great variety of gentlemen's super plain and corded Valencia and Brocade Vesting, of the very best quality,
A great variety of plain Swiss, jaconet, mull, cambric, and other Muslins.
All of which will be sold at very moderate prices.

February 2, 1831.—tf

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M BOUND.

June 24, 1830. 81 *tf*

HENRY ERAMBERT, Merchant Tailor,

(From Richmond, Virginia.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the brick store on Green street, opposite Dr. Benjamin Robinson's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, and assures those who may favour him with their custom, that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage. All orders will be thankfully received and well executed.

The Subscriber has received a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

Also, he will constantly keep on hand an assortment of ready made CLOTHING.

☞N. B. Uniforms of every description made in the neatest style

Gentlemen's *STOCKS* of every description, made to order and at the shortest notice.

On hand, Gentlemen's Stocks, linen Collars, Cravattings, Suspenders, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1830. §98tf.§

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, for a new certificate to issue for 5 Shares of Stock standing originally in the name of Colin Shaw, the original certificate No. 1578, dated December 28th 1820, having been lost.

W. B. WRIGHT, *Ex'r of Colin Shaw, dec'd.*

Jan. 20, 1831.—11-3w

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

Lafayette Hotel.

HAY-STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

Richard Cochran

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

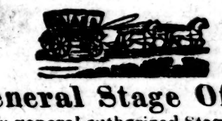
Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31.



General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Mansion Hotel.

MRS. BARGE

Begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has taken that well known House, the *MANSION HOTEL, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. Carolina,* and has it now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

This extensive Establishment has been recently much improved, and is well furnished. The Public Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private Families are airy and pleasantly situated, and Travellers may enjoy all that privacy and quiet in this House which they could obtain in private lodgings.

Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for Stage Passengers, and Families in private conveyances. The TABLE and BAR will be furnished with the best that can be procured. Good Stables, well stored with every thing necessary for the convenience and satisfaction of Travellers, and under the management of careful Ostlers, and with vacant lots adjoining, are attached to the Hotel.

A READING ROOM and BATHS, warm or cold, are also attached to the Establishment.

MRS. BARGE hopes for a continuance of that kind patronage which she has always received from the public. She hopes to merit an increase of it, from the superiority of her present establishment, from her increased desire to accommodate her friends and from the very moderate charges which she will make.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1830. 83tf.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder.

FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of those diseases. For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assauges cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle or $9 per dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

Take Notice!!!

MY Apprentice, *Wm. A. Verrell,* who was bound to me by the County Court of Wake county N. C. until the age of twenty-one years, to learn the Book binding business, has runaway. He is about 18 years old, and when he went away was dressed in blue clothes and a drab box coat with capes. Now be it known, that I will pay one cent reward for his apprehension, and no other charge for his deliverance. I also forwarn all persons, according to law, from harboring said Wm. A. Verrel, and caution those that have no acquaintance with him, to be on their guard from trusting him, for experience has taught me that he is a Rogue.

D. LINDEMAN.

Raleigh, Jan. 29, 1831.—13-1m

20 Casks unslacked LIME and
10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 63-tf.

New Store,

On the South East corner of Market Sq

P. Dailey,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Sh

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

ALL of which were selected by himself with most care, expressly for this market, and pur for cash, which enables him to sell much than is usual in Fayetteville.

AMONG HIS ASSORTMENT ARE THE FOLLOWIN

Superfine blue and black Cloths
Brown, olive and steel mixed do.
Blue, Oxford, silver and steel mixed Satinetts,
Merseilles, swansdown, valencia, cut velvet, a
Vestings,
Green, yellow, red and white Flannels,
Merino and gauze do.
Rose Blankets, 7-4 to 14-4,
Duffle and point do of all qualities and sizes,
Camlet and plaid Cloaks,
Blue, black, brown, crimson, grey and olive C
Black Bombazine and Bombazette, a great va
Brown and bleached Domestics, all qualities,
Domestic Ginghams and apron Check,
Bed Tick, 4-4 and 6-4,
Black and coloured cassimere Shawls,
Long and square merino do.
Gotton Handkerchiefs of all qualities,
Silk flag and bandanna Hkfs, some very supe
Rich figured Gros de Naples Shawls,
Gauze and barege do. of all qualities,
Embroidered crape and Thibet do.
Black Italian Cravats,
Ladies' black and white English and Frenc
Do do do do Hos
Satin, Levantine Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Blk and col'd Gros de Naples, a beautiful assor
Black Italian Lustring and black Mode,
Black, white, blue, pink and straw coloured S
Do do do do do do Flore
Blk & col'd Mandarine, new article for ladies'
Elegantines and Palmarines, do do
Canton, Nankin, and Italian Crapes,
A handsome assortment of bonnet Ribbons,
Do do of cap and belt do.
No. 1 to 16 black and coloured Taffeta do.
1 to 16 do do satin do.
Gimps, piping Cord, and artificial Flowers,
Black and coloured sewing Silks,
Black and white bobbinet Veils,
Bobbinet Lace, Edging and Footing,
Lace Colleretts and Tippits, some very fine,
Thread Lace and Edging, an elegant assortme
Plain and figured Swiss Muslin, do do.
Do do book, mull and Jaconet do.
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Cambrics,
Garment and furniture Dimity,
A large and beautiful assortment of Calicoes,
very fine
French and English Ginghams
Black, white and col'd worsted and cotton Ho
Cotton and silk Umbrellas
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs
Horn do. do. do.
Thread and cotton Tape and Bobbin
Spool and ball Cotton, thread and cotton Fl
Inserting Trimmings, an elegant assortment
Irish Linen, Russia and table Diaper
Lawn and linen cambric Hkfs. &c. &c.

Hardware & Cutlery.

Knives and Forks, a good assortment
Pen and pocket Knives
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Spectacles, Awl Blades and fish Hooks
Bread and Tea Trays
Razors and Razor Straps
Coat, vest and suspender Buttons
Fowling and Duck Guns, Pistols
Single and double roler Gun Locks
Stock, Pad, and Chest Locks
Coffee Mills and Waffle Irons
Swede and English Iron, of all sizes

Hats & Shoes.

Men's super black and drab beaver Hats
Do. low priced do. do.
Wool Hats, a good assortment.
Men's and Boy's Leather and Fur Caps
Do do calf skin Shoes and Bootees
Do do pegged and sewed do and B
Ladies' and Misses black Prunella, Morocco
skin Shoes
Do do white and coloured Prunella

Groceries.

Coffee and Sugar, of all kinds
Liverpool and Turks Island Salt
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Madeira, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines
French Brandy and W. I. Rum
Spanish and American Cigars
Cavendish and common Tobacco, and
articles too tedious to mention.

☞Country Merchants and others would
to call and examine the above assortment.
Subscriber is determined to sell low for
country produce.

Fayetteville, September 9, 1830.

JAMES MARTIN,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON
NUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall &

BEING thankful for the liberal encou
he has received, begs leave to inform h
and the public, that he has commenced the
siness, and having employed first rate w
flatters himself that he will be enabled to g
faction to all who may favor him with their
He has on hand, and offers on the most re
terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 3
gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a
assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bott
Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron f
to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article i
with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the be
rials and workmanship, every article in his
short notice. ☞ Orders from the Country
fully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER.* I
an one constant employment and liber
will be given by applying to

JAMES MART

January 28,